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The high-level classification of skinks (Reptilia, Squamata, Scincomorpha)

S. BLAIR HEDGES
Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Lab, University Park, PA 16802, USA. E-mail: sbh1@psu.edu

Abstract

Skinks are usually grouped in a single family, Scincidae (1,579 species) representing one-quarter of all lizard species. Other large lizard families, such as Gekkonidae (s.l.) and Iguanidae (s.l.), have been partitioned into multiple families in recent years, based mainly on evidence from molecular phylogenies. Subfamilies and informal suprageneric groups have been used for skinks, defined by morphological traits and supported increasingly by molecular phylogenies. Recently, a seven-family classification for skinks was proposed to replace that largely informal classification, create more manageable taxa, and faciliate systematic research on skinks. Those families are Acontidae (26 sp.), Egerniidae (58 sp.), Eugongylidae (418 sp.), Lygosomidae (52 sp.), Mabuyidae (190 sp.), Sphenomorphidae (546 sp.), and Scincidae (273 sp.). Representatives of 125 (84%) of the 154 genera of skinks are available in the public sequence databases and have been placed in molecular phylogenies that support the recognition of these families. However, two other molecular clades with species that have long been considered distinctive morphologically belong to two new families described here, Ristellidae **fam. nov.** (14 sp.) and Ateuchosauridae **fam. nov.** (2 sp.). Morphological diagnoses and species content for all nine families of skinks (Scincomorpha) are presented.

Key words: reptile, lizard, evolution, systematics, taxonomy, classification

One of every four species of lizard is a skink (Infraorder Scincomorpha) making them a significant component of reptile diversity. However, skinks are usually placed in a single family, Scincidae Oppel (1811). Recently, a seven-family taxonomic scheme was proposed to replace formal and informal group names for skinks that have become widely used over the years (Hedges & Conn 2012). The impetus for the proposed change was (1) the increasing support in molecular phylogenies for the monophyly of the informal groups, and (2) the need to make more taxonomic room in a family that had become excessively large (1,579 species)—the largest family of lizards. Partitioning large taxa is beneficial for systematic work because it creates manageable taxa for study. For example, it reduces the number of comparisons needed when a new taxon is described. Examples of other large families of lizards that have been broken into multiple families for the same reason, recently, are the geckos, Gekkonidae s.l. (e.g., Gamble *et al.* 2008) and iguanids, Iguanidae s.l. (e.g., Townsend *et al.* 2011). The aim here is to review the evidence for these family-level clades, provide morphological diagnoses, describe two additional families, and list species content for each of the nine families.

Most skink genera have been included in molecular phylogenetic studies and those studies have largely corroborated the morphologically-defined suprageneric groups in the past (Austin & Arnold 2006; Brandley *et al.* 2005; Crottini *et al.* 2009; Dolman & Hugall 2008; Gardner *et al.* 2008; Grismer *et al.* 2011; Hedges & Conn 2012; Hutchinson *et al.* 1990; Linkem *et al.* 2011; Mausfeld *et al.* 2002; Pyron *et al.* 2013; Reeder 2003; Schmitz *et al.* 2005; Schmitz *et al.* 2004; Siler *et al.* 2011; Skinner *et al.* 2011; Smith *et al.* 2007; Whiting *et al.* 2004). For the remainder of the genera with no molecular evidence, it has been possible to allocate them to higher taxa based on morphology alone (Broadley 2006; Chan-ard *et al.* 2011; Couper *et al.* 1996; Darevsky & Orlov 1994; Das *et al.* 1998; Fuhn 1969; Greer 1967; Greer 1970; Greer 1974; Greer 1991; Greer *et al.* 1985; Greer & Nussbaum 2000; Hedges & Conn 2012; Ineich *et al.* 2004; Sadlier *et al.* 2006; Sakata & Hikida 2003; Wagner *et al.* 2009). A comprehensive morphological revision of all skinks is needed because the foundational work was done mostly decades ago (e.g., Camp 1923; Mittleman 1952; Greer 1970; 1974; 1977; 1979; 1986; Welch 1982; Mausfeld & Vrcibradic 2002; Bauer 2003).

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A large skink tree from public data

The recent study by Pyron *et al.* (2013) stands out in its large taxon sampling among squamate reptiles. Although the data they used were from the public sequence databases and previously published in many separate papers with trees, the sampling of skink species (683) and genera (137) in a single analysis was unusually large. Comparing their tree with the 7-family scheme reveals 99% concordance at the species level and 97% at the generic level. However, remarkably, Pyron *et al.* (2013) spent most of their discussion (on skinks) arguing that there was poor agreement with the 7-family scheme. Here, I reply to their specific criticisms and show that their concerns are without merit.

1. Monophyly of all skinks. Pyron *et al.* (2013) stated that "there was no phylogenetic need for considering these clades as families (or another rank below family), since the family Scincidae [s.l.] is clearly monophyletic, based on our results and others." This criticism is inapplicable because the monophyly of Scincidae s.l. was never disputed, and was not used as a reason for revising the taxonomy. Pyron *et al.* (2013) cited Vences *et al.* (2013) for this criticism, but the latter authors never said that large monophyletic groups should not be subdivided into smaller monophyletic groups for that reason alone. I have commented separately (Hedges 2013) on the proposal of Vences *et al.* (2013) to scale back naming of higher taxa, which I consider to be a reaction to the large number of taxonomic changes naturally emanating from molecular phylogenetics. However, Vences *et al.* (2013) also included manageability as a criterion, recognizing that some groups are too large and should be subdivided, and that molecular characters alone may be useful in diagnosing some taxa. All taxa being discussed by all parties, whether 1-family or 7-family, are considered monophyletic.

2. Content of the families. "These changes were done without defining the full content (beyond a type genus) of any of these families other than Scincidae (the former Scincinae + Feylininae), and Acontiidae (the former Acontiinae)" (Pyron *et al.*, 2013). This criticism is incorrect because content was defined by reference to the literature, a common practice especially for large groups, and not a violation of the ICZN Code even if those seven family taxa were newly named. The skink literature, as noted above, contains many references to these seven suprageneric groups and the Reptile Database has used them to partition all species of skinks since July, 2012 (Uetz & Hošec 2014), and therefore the species and generic content has not been a mystery. I also provide the full and current content below.

3. Relationships of the species. "Most importantly, the new taxonomy proposed by these authors (Hedges & Conn 2012) is at odds with the phylogeny estimated here, with respect to the familial and subfamilial classification of >1000 skink species" (Pyron *et al.*, 2013). This criticism is incorrect, because there is nearly complete (99% of species) agreement between the proposed re-classification of skinks and the tree of Pyron *et al.* (2013). Pyron *et al.* (2013) mention that *Emoia* is "divided" into two families, but nearly all (11 species) are in the correct family, Eugongylidae, and two (*E. concolor* and *E. tongana*) are misplaced, in the Lygosomidae. They pointed to a third species (*Sphenomorphus stellatus*) being out of place but all three of these misplaced species are represented by only short fragments of one gene, which may explain their anomalous positions.

4. Monophyly of genera. "An additional problem is that *Egernia*, *Lygosoma*, and *Sphenomorphus* are the type genera of Egerniidae, Lygosomidae, and Sphenomorphidae, but are paraphyletic as currently defined, leading to further uncertainty in the content and definition of these putative families" (Pyron *et al.*, 2013). This criticism is incorrect because non-monophyly of any lower level taxon does not bear on the monophyly or validity of a higher taxon. If it did, there would be great instability in the entire classification of life. The type concept in taxonomy, where names are tied to representatives and not specific content, prevents such instability. Paraphyly of genera is present but not rampant in the tree of Pyron *et al.* (2013) and some paraphyly would be expected anyway because of missing data in general, low confidence of some nodes, and because not all available gene data for skinks in Genbank were used by those authors. Moreover, with one exception, the type species and type genus of each family are all present in the tree (Pyron *et al.* 2013) and cluster with other members of their respective family groups. Although the type species of *Egernia* is not in the tree, its close relative (*E. saxatilis*), based on another molecular phylogeny (Gardner *et al.* 2008) is present in the clade representing Egerniidae.

5. Relationships within Mabuyidae. The tree of Pyron *et al.* (2013) shows 100% agreement with the species and generic content of this family, formerly the "*Mabuya* Group," with a bootstrap support value of 97%. However, those authors claimed there was poor support of Mabuyidae because they incorrectly assumed that *Eutropis* and *Eumecia* were not part of the family and that *Lankascincus* and *Ristella* impinged on the definition of the family.

Studies that generated the sequence data used by Pyron *et al.* (2013) had already allied *Eutropis* with the *Mabuya* Group (Mausfeld & Schmitz 2003; Skinner *et al.* 2011) and hence the family Mabuyidae. *Lankascincus* and *Ristella* (see discussion below) form a clade that is outside of Mabuyidae, and have not been considered part of the *Mabuya* Group, either morphologically or genetically.

Separate from the monophyly and definition of the family Mabuyidae is the recognition of subfamilies within the family. Hedges & Conn (2012) erected four subfamilies for well-supported suprageneric groups that have been supported in studies of morphology and molecular phylogeny: Chioniniinae (*Chinionia*), Dasiinae (*Dasia*, *Eutropis*, *Vietnascincus*), Mabuyinae (*Alinea*, *Aspronema*, *Brasiliscincus*, *Capitellum*, *Copeoglossum*, *Exila*, *Mabuya*, *Manciola*, *Maracaiba*, *Marisora*, *Notomabuya*, *Orosaura*, *Panopa*, *Psychosaura*, *Spondylurus*, and *Varzea*), and Trachylepidinae (*Trachylepis*). The African genus *Eumecia* (2 species) has been associated with Mabuyidae, morphologically (Greer 1977), but not yet with any suprageneric group. These subfamilies also form geographic groups that likely bear on their evolutionary origin and historical biogeography: Mabuyinae in the New World, Chioniniinae and Trachlepidinae in Africa and Madagascar, and Dasiinae in southeast Asia, China, India, and Sri Lanka.

The tree of Pyron *et al.* (2013) agrees with the monophyly of Mabuyinae and Chinoniniinae but not with the monophyly of Dasiinae and Trachylepidinae. Skinner *et al.* (2011) found Dasiinae to be monophyletic (100% posterior probability) but Pyron *et al.* (2013) found *Eutropis* (Dasiinae) instead to form a basal branch in the family, with all other mabuyids as monophyletic (91% bootstrap support). That difference could be from either better gene coverage in Skinner *et al.* (2011), because Pyron *et al.* omitted one gene used by those original authors, or better taxon coverage in Pyron *et al.* (2013). The paraphyly of *Trachylepis* in Pyron *et al.* (2013) is not significant (bootstrap < 50%), although the clade in question (*T. aurata* and *T. vittata*) has been difficult to place (Carranza & Arnold 2004). In the Pyron *et al.* (2013) tree, *Eumecia* appears as the closest relative of Chioniniinae. Considering differences between analyses on the one hand and lack of statistical resolution on the other, the content of the subfamilies Dasiinae and Trachylepidinae should be considered unresolved until a more robust phylogeny is obtained.

Morphological diagnoses

Morphological characters are still important in higher-level skink classification, and a perusal of the literature in this area (e.g., Mittleman 1952; Greer 1970; 1974; 1977; 1979; 1990; 1991) will reveal suprising concordance between clades in molecular phylogenies and the classical characters defining the major groups.

To retain the current structure of the classification, superfamilies are used here for groups referred to previously as subfamilies of Scincidae s.l. They can be diagnosed from eachother with four osteological characters (Greer 1970; 1986). Acontoidea (as for Acontinae s.l.) has a divided frontal bone, palatine in broad contact with ectopterygoid, medial separation of the palatine bones in the secondary palate, and curvilinear contact between the ventrolateral ridge of the frontal or its ventral process and the prefrontal. Scincoidea (as for Scincinae s.l.) has a divided frontal bone, palatine widely separated from ectopterygoid, medial separation of the palatine bones in the secondary palate, and curvilinear contact between the ventrolateral ridge of the frontal or its ventral process and the prefrontal. Lygosomoidea (as for Lygosominae s.l.) has a single (fused) frontal bone, palatine separated or in partial contact with ectopterygoid, medial apposition of the palatine bones in the secondary palate, and angular contact between the ventrolateral ridge of the frontal or its ventral process and the prefrontal. These three superfamilies are also well-distinguished in molecular phylogenies with high bootstrap support (e.g., Skinner *et al.* 2011; Pyron *et al.* 2013).

Within the superfamily Acontoidea, we include the single family Acontidae (Gray 1839). Within the superfamily Scincoidea, we include the single family Scincidae (Oppel 1811). The large superfamily Lygosomoidea contains seven families, including two described below. Greer (1970, 1974, 1977, 1979; 1990; 1991) summarized the diagnostic characters of the suprageneric groups within this large clade of currently 1,280 species.

In Ergniidae, the premaxillary teeth are 8 or fewer; Meckel's groove is completely obliterated (closed) by the overlapping and fusion of the dentary; the parietals are completely separated by the interparietal; the parietals are bordered along their posterolateral edges by two or more temporals and a nuchal; the outer preanal scales overlap

inner preanals; scales on the dorsal surface of the fourth toe are in two rows at least basally (the second row is generally made up of only two to four small scales); the iris is paler than the pupil; and the hemipenis consists of a short columnar base and a bulbous cap.

In Eugongylidae, the premaxillary teeth are 11 or more; Meckel's groove is completely obliterated (closed) by the overlapping and fusion of dentary; the parietals meet behind the interparietal; the parietals are bordered along their posterior edge by upper secondary temporals and transversely enlarged nuchals; the outer preanal scales overlap the inner preanals; scales on the dorsal surface of the fourth toe are in a single row throughout length of digit; the iris is paler than the pupil; the hemipenis consists of a short columnar base and a bulbous cap.

In Lygosomidae, the premaxillary teeth are 9; Meckel's groove is completely obliterated (closed) by the overlapping and fusion of dentary; the parietals meet behind the interparietal; the parietals are bordered along their posterior edge by two or more temporals; nuchals are usually absent (undifferentiated) (Geissler *et al.* 2011); the inner preanal scales overlap the outer preanals; scales on the dorsal surface of the fourth toe are in multiple rows; the iris is paler than the pupil; the hemipenis consists of a short columnar base and bulbous cap.

In Mabuyidae, the premaxillary teeth are mostly 9; Meckel's groove is completely obliterated (closed) by the overlapping and fusion of the dentary; parietals meet behind interparietal; the parietals are bordered along their posterior edges by upper secondary temporals and transversely enlarged nuchals; the outer preanal scales overlap the inner preanals; scales on dorsal surface of fourth toe in single or multiple rows; the iris is paler than the pupil; the hemipenis consists of a short columnar base and bulbous cap.

In Sphenomorphidae, the premaxillary teeth are 9 in most surface dwelling forms but fewer in some burrowing forms and in *Ctenotus;* Meckel's groove is open; the parietals meet behind the interparietal; the parietals are bordered along their posterolateral edges by two or more temporals and a nuchal; the inner preanal scales overlap the outer preanals; scales on dorsal surface of the fourth toe are in two or more rows extending over at least the basal half of the digit; the iris is variable (either paler than, or as dark as, the pupil); the hemipenis consists of a relatively long thin base and two long thin bifurcations.

Two small clades of skinks have appeared as outliers in molecular phylogenies (Austin *et al.* 2004; Austin & Arnold 2006) and their morphological distinctiveness has been noted in the past (e.g., Greer 1970; 1991). Because they do not fit the morphological diagnoses of the families, and are excluded, phylogenetically, from the family groups, recognition at the family-level is necessary.

The first clade is **Ateuchosauridae fam. nov.** Type genus: *Ateuchosaurus* Gray, 1845:73. Content: *Ateuchosaurus* Gray (2 sp.). This is a family of lygosomoid skink possessing the primary characters of that superfamily, including single (fused) frontal bone, medial apposition of palatine bones, and configuration of the frontal and prefrontal bones (Greer 1970; 1986; Greer & Shea 2000). It has the following diagnostic characters: Meckel's groove not recorded; parietals small or absent and nuchals absent (Stejneger 1907; Mittleman 1952; Truong *et al.* 2008; Zhao & Adler 1993); the outer preanal scales overlap the inner preanals (Stejneger 1907); scales on digits in two rows (Stejneger 1907); the iris is nearly as dark as the pupil; the hemipenis is not yet described. In addition, the frontoparietals are paired; the frontal is long and constricted (hourglass shape), longer than frontoparietals plus interparietal; and the prefrontals are small and separated (Mittleman 1952). Ateuchosauridae **fam. nov.** is distributed in Japan (Ryukyu Archipelago), southeastern China, and northeastern Vietnam (Uetz & Hošec 2014).

Greer (1970) noted a possibly unique character of *Ateuchosaurus*, among lygosomoids: the parietal foramen is in the posterior part of the frontal (or in a small, median, azygous bone between the frontal and parietal) rather than in the anterior part of the frontal. Greer (1979) tentatively assigned *Ateuchosaurus* to the *Sphenomorphus* Group (=Sphenomorphidae), without comment. Because of its unusual suite of characters, including an unusual head scale configuration shared with some members of Scincidae *sensu stricto*, Greer & Shea (2000) stated that *Ateuchosaurus* "may be a taxon of potential major significance in the phylogenetics of scincids and hence worthy of increased attention." The vast majority of skinks have 30–36 diploid chromosomes, but *Ateuchosaurus* (2n = 26–28) is among a small number of species in having fewer chromosomes (Ota *et al.* 1997; Greer & Shea 2000). Austin & Arnold (2006) were first to show the divergent position of *Ateuchosaurus* in a molecular phylogeny, where it appeared outside of a group containing representatives of the families. Pyron *et al.* (2013) used these same DNA sequences in their phylogeny, also finding it in a outside position, but as the closest relative of the Lygosomoidea. Therefore, morphological, chromosomal, and molecular phylogenetic evidence indicate that this genus is excluded from membership in any currently recognized family requiring recognition at the family level.

Because it has the primary characters of the superfamily Lygosomoidea (Greer 1970; Greer & Shea 2000), it is retained in that taxon.

The second clade is **Ristellidae fam. nov.** Type genus: *Ristella* Gray, 1839:333. Content: *Lankascincus* Greer (10 sp.) and *Ristella* Gray (4 sp.). This is a family of lygosomoid skink with the following diagnostic characters: premaxillary teeth are 11 or more; Meckel's groove is completely obliterated (closed) by the overlapping and fusion of dentary; parietals meet behind interparietal; parietal bordered along its posterior edge by two or more temporals; nuchals usually absent (undifferentiated); outer preanal scales overlap inner preanals; scales on dorsal surface of fourth toe mostly in a single row; iris variable (paler than, or as dark as, pupil) (Austin *et al.* 2004; Batuwita & Pethiyagoda 2007; Wickramasinghe *et al.* 2007); hemipenis not yet described. Ristellidae **fam. nov.** is distributed in southern India and Sri Lanka.

Greer (1991) discussed characters that united the two genera of this family and could not be certain if they belonged in the Sphenomorphidae or Eugongylidae. Both genera have species that are small in size, have undifferentiated nuchals, a complete subocular scale row, reduced ear opening, postmental in contact with only one infralabial on each side, and slightly posteromedially expanded palatal rami of the pterygoids (Greer 1991). Claws in *Ristella* are retractile (claw condition not yet determined in *Lankaskincus*) in contrast to most other genera of lygosomoids which have non-retractile claws (Mittleman 1952). They are found in geographic proximity, in southern India (*Ristella*) and Sri Lanka (*Lankascincus*). Austin *et al.* (2004) placed three species of *Lankascincus* in a molecular phylogeny with diverse genera of skinks and found the genus to be "an independent lineage" (position unresolved) separate from the other major groups recognized as families here. Pyron *et al.* (2013) analyzed publicly available Genbank data which included sequences of *Lankascincus* and *Ristella* that were contributed and analyzed previously by Schmitz (2003), confirming they are close relatives as evidenced by morphology. The clade appeared as the closest relative of Mabuyidae in their tree, with 83% bootstrap support. However, morphologically *Lankascincus* and *Ristella* haven't been associated with Mabuyidae in the past and differ by lacking nuchals, having more premaxillary teeth, and having retractile claws.

Below, I list all 1,579 currently recognized species of skinks (Uetz & Hošec 2014) and allocate them to each of the nine families recognized here. I also include a summary cladogram of family relationships (Fig. 1) based on molecular and morphological evidence discussed above, and especially the molecular phylogenies. For example, the relationships of the three superfamilies is well supported, with Scincoidea and Lygosomoidea as closest relatives (e.g., Skinner *et al.* 2011). Within Lygosomoidea, Ateuchosauridae **fam. nov.** appears in a basal position (Austin & Arnold 2006). Among the remaining families of Lygosomoidea, Sphenomorphidae frequently appears as closest relative of all other families (e.g., Reeder *et al.* 2003; Skinner *et al.* 2011; Linkem *et al.* 2011) and Lygosomidae usually is the closest relative of Eugongylidae (Skinner *et al.* 2011). The positions of Ristellidae **fam. nov.** and Egerniidae have been more difficult to establish. The tree of Pyron *et al.* (2013) reflects those relationships because it uses the data from those previous studies.

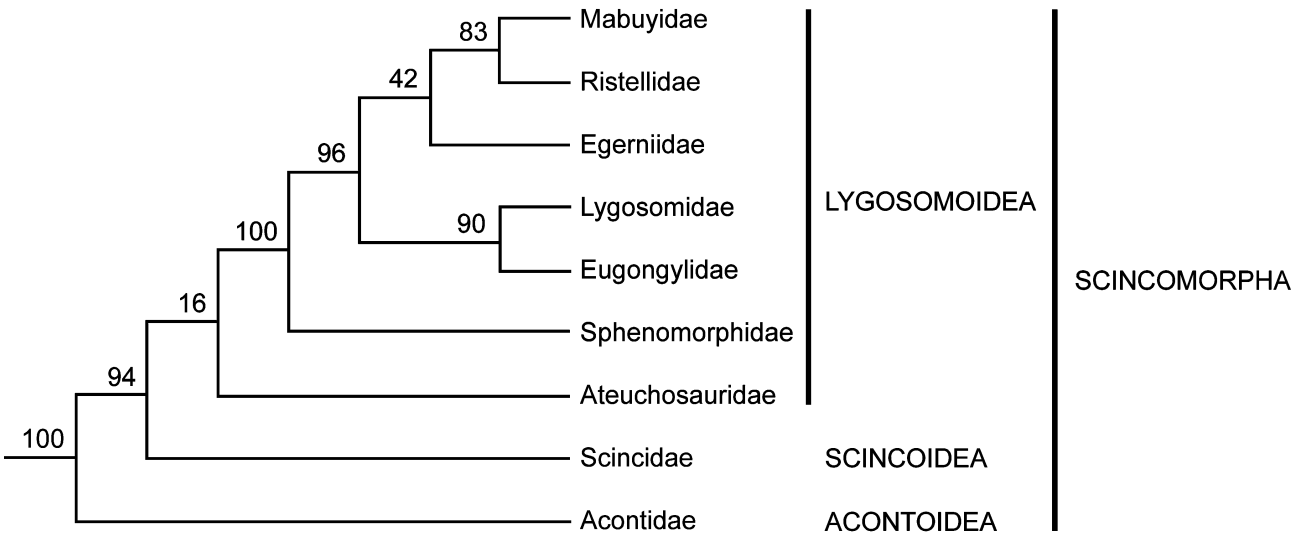

FIGURE 1. Phylogenetic tree of the families and superfamilies of skinks, supported by molecular and morphological studies discussed in the text. Bootstrap support values are from the tree in Pyron *et al.* (2013).

Finally, the name Acontidae has been attributed variously in the literature to Gray "1838" and Gray "1845" (Savage 2002) but the correct attribution is Gray (1839). The widely used spelling is maintained here (ICZN Art. 29.5), although it was originally spelled "Acontiadae," and subsequently as Acontiidae (Cope 1864; Cope 1875). The family-group name Acontiinae Guenée, 1841, also corresponds to a noctuid moth. Hedges & Conn (2012) discussed the authorship of the name Scincidae (Oppel 1811) and did not recognize Feylininae (Camp 1923) as a subfamily because it is highly nested within Scincidae s.s. in molecular phylogenies (e.g., Skinner *et al.* 2011).

Squamata Oppel, 1811

Suborder Scinciformata Vidal & Hedges, 2005

Infraorder Scincomorpha Camp, 1923

Superfamily Acontoidea Gray, 1839

Family Acontidae Gray, 1839

Acontias aurantiacus (PETERS, 1854), *Acontias bicolor* (HEWITT, 1929), *Acontias breviceps* ESSEX, 1925, *Acontias cregoi* (BOULENGER, 1903), *Acontias gariepensis* (FITZSIMONS, 1941), *Acontias gracilicauda* ESSEX, 1925, *Acontias jappi* (BROADLEY, 1968), *Acontias kgalagadi* (LAMB, BISWAS & BAUER, 2010), *Acontias lineatus* PETERS, 1879, *Acontias litoralis* BROADLEY & GREER, 1969, *Acontias meleagris* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Acontias namaquensis* HEWITT, 1938, *Acontias occidentalis* FITZIMMONS, 1941, *Acontias orientalis* HEWITT, 1938, *Acontias percivali* LOVERIDGE, 1935, *Acontias plumbeus* BIANCONI, 1849, *Acontias poecilus* BOURQUIN & LAMBIRIS, 1996, *Acontias richardi* (JACOBSEN, 1987), *Acontias rieppeli* (LAMB, BISWAS & BAUER, 2010), *Acontias schmitzi* WAGNER, BROADLEY, & BAUER, 2012, *Acontias tristis* WERNER, 1911, *Typhlosaurus braini* HAACKE, 1964, *Typhlosaurus caecus* (CUVIER, 1817), *Typhlosaurus lomiae* HAACKE, 1986, *Typhlosaurus meyeri* BOETTGER, 1894, *Typhlosaurus vermis* BOULENGER, 1887.

Superfamily Lygosomoidea Mittleman, 1952

Family Ateuchosauridae fam. nov.

Ateuchosaurus chinensis GRAY, 1845, *Ateuchosaurus pellopleurus* (HALLOWELL, 1861).

Family Egerniidae Welch, 1982

Bellatorias frerei (GÜNTHER, 1897), *Bellatorias major* (GRAY, 1845), *Bellatorias obiri* (WELLS & WELLINGTON, 1985), *Corucia zebrata* GRAY, 1855, *Cyclodomorphus branchialis* (GÜNTHER, 1867), *Cyclodomorphus casuarinae* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Cyclodomorphus celatus* SHEA & MILLER, 1995, *Cyclodomorphus maxima* (STORR, 1976), *Cyclodomorphus melanops* (STIRLING & ZIETZ, 1893), *Cyclodomorphus michaeli* WELLS & WELLINGTON, 1984, *Cyclodomorphus praealtus* SHEA, 1995, *Cyclodomorphus venustus* SHEA & MILLER, 1995, *Egernia cunninghami* (GRAY, 1832), *Egernia cygnitos* DOUGHTY, KEALLEY &DONNELLAN, 2011, *Egernia depressa* (GÜNTHER, 1875), *Egernia douglasi* GLAUERT, 1956, *Egernia eos* DOUGHTY, KEALLEY &DONNELLAN, 2011, *Egernia epsisolus* DOUGHTY, KEALLEY &DONNELLAN, 2011, *Egernia formosa* FRY, 1914, *Egernia hosmeri* KINGHORN, 1955, *Egernia kingii* (GRAY, 1838), *Egernia mcpheei* WELLS & WELLINGTON, 1984, *Egernia napoleonis* (GRAY, 1838), *Egernia pilbarensis* STORR, 1978, *Egernia richardi* (PETERS, 1869), *Egernia rugosa* DE VIS, 1888, *Egernia saxatilis* COGGER, 1960, *Egernia stokesii* (GRAY, 1845), *Egernia striolata* (PETERS, 1870), *Hemisphaeriodon gerrardii* (GRAY, 1845), *Liopholis guthega* (DONNELLAN, HUTCHINSON, DEMPSEY & OSBORNE, 2002), *Liopholis inornata* (ROSÉN, 1905), *Liopholis kintorei* (STIRLING & ZIETZ, 1893), *Liopholis margaretae*

(STORR, 1968), *Liopholis modesta* (STORR, 1968), *Liopholis montana* (DONNELLAN, HUTCHINSON, DEMPSEY & OSBORNE, 2002), *Liopholis multiscutata* (MITCHELL & BEHRNDT, 1949), *Liopholis pulchra* (WERNER, 1910), *Liopholis slateri* (STORR, 1968), *Liopholis striata* (STERNFELD, 1919), *Liopholis whitii* (LACÉPÈDE, 1804), *Lissolepis coventryi* (STORR, 1978), *Lissolepis luctuosa* (PETERS, 1866), *Tiliqua adelaidensis* (PETERS, 1863), *Tiliqua gigas* (SCHNEIDER, 1801), *Tiliqua multifasciata* STERNFELD, 1919, *Tiliqua nigrolutea* (QUOY & GAIMARD, 1824), *Tiliqua occipitalis* (PETERS, 1863), *Tiliqua rugosa* (GRAY, 1825), *Tiliqua scincoides* (WHITE, 1790), *Tribolonotus annectens* ZWEIFEL, 1966, *Tribolonotus blanchardi* BURT, 1930, *Tribolonotus brongersmai* COGGER, 1973, *Tribolonotus gracilis* DE ROOIJ, 1909, *Tribolonotus novaeguineae* (SCHLEGEL, 1834), *Tribolonotus ponceleti* KINGHORN, 1937, *Tribolonotus pseudoponceleti* GREER & PARKER, 1968, *Tribolonotus schmidti* BURT, 1930.

Family Eugongylidae Welch, 1982

Ablepharus bivittatus (MENETRIES, 1832), *Ablepharus budaki* GÖCMEN, KUMLUTAS & TOSUNOGLU, 1996, *Ablepharus chernovi* DAREVSKY, 1953, *Ablepharus darvazi* YERIOMCHENKO & PANFILOV, 1990, *Ablepharus deserti* STRAUCH, 1868, *Ablepharus grayanus* (STOLICZKA, 1872), *Ablepharus kitaibelii* (BIBRON & BORY ST-VINCENT, 1833), *Ablepharus lindbergi* WETTSYEIN, 1960, *Ablepharus pannonicus* (FITZINGER, 1823), *Ablepharus rueppellii* (GRAY, 1839), *Afroablepharus africanus* (GRAY, 1845), *Afroablepharus annobonensis* (FUHN, 1972), *Afroablepharus duruarum* (MONARD, 1949), *Afroablepharus maculicollis* (JACOBSON & BROADLEY, 2000), *Afroablepharus seydeli* (DE WITTE, 1933), *Afroablepharus wahlbergi* (SMITH, 1849), *Afroablepharus wilsoni* (WERNER, 1919), *Anepischetosia maccoyi* (LUCAS & FROST, 1894), *Bassiana duperreyi* (GRAY, 1838), *Bassiana platynota* (PETERS, 1881), *Bassiana trilineata* (GRAY, 1838), *Caledoniscincus aquilonius* SADLIER, BAUER & COLGAN, 1999, *Caledoniscincus atropunctatus* (ROUX, 1913), *Caledoniscincus auratus* SADLIER, BAUER & COLGAN, 1999, *Caledoniscincus austrocaledonicus* (BAVAY, 1869), *Caledoniscincus chazeaui* SADLIER, BAUER & COLGAN, 1999, *Caledoniscincus constellatus* SADLIER, WHITAKER, WOOD & BAUER, 2012, *Caledoniscincus cryptos* SADLIER, BAUER & COLGAN, 1999, *Caledoniscincus festivus* (ROUX, 1913), *Caledoniscincus haplorhinus* (GÜNTHER, 1872), *Caledoniscincus notialis* SADLIER, SMITH, BAUER, & WOOD, 2013, *Caledoniscincus orestes* SADLIER, 1987, *Caledoniscincus renevieri* SADLIER, BAUER & COLGAN, 1999, *Caledoniscincus terma* SADLIER, BAUER & COLGAN, 1999, *Carlia aenigma* ZUG, 2004, *Carlia ailanpalai* ZUG, 2004, *Carlia amax* STORR, 1974, *Carlia aramia* ZUG, 2004, *Carlia babarensis* (KOPSTEIN, 1926), *Carlia beccarii* (PETERS & DORIA, 1878), *Carlia bicarinata* (MACLEAY, 1877), *Carlia bomberai* ZUG & ALLISON, 2006, *Carlia caesius* ZUG & ALLISON, 2006, *Carlia decora* Hoskin & Couper, 2012, *Carlia diguliensis* (KOPSTEIN, 1926), *Carlia dogare* COVACEVICH & INGRAM, 1975, *Carlia eothen* ZUG, 2004, *Carlia fusca* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Carlia gracilis* STORR, 1974, *Carlia inconnexa* (INGRAM & COVACEVICH, 1989), *Carlia jarnoldae* COVACEVICH & INGRAM, 1975, *Carlia johnstonei* STORR, 1974, *Carlia leucotaenia* (BLEEKER, 1860), *Carlia longipes* (MACLEAY, 1877), *Carlia luctuosa* (PETERS & DORIA, 1878), *Carlia munda* (DE VIS , 1885), *Carlia mysi* ZUG, 2004, *Carlia nigrauris* ZUG, 2010, *Carlia pectoralis* (DE VIS, 1885), *Carlia peronii* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Carlia pulla* (BARBOUR, 1911), *Carlia quinquecarinata* (MACLEAY, 1877), *Carlia rhomboidalis* (PETERS, 1869), *Carlia rimula* INGRAM & COVACEVICH, 1980, *Carlia rostralis* (DE VIS, 1885), *Carlia rubigo* Hoskin & Couper, 2012, *Carlia rubrigularis* INGRAM & COVACEVICH, 1989, *Carlia rufilatus* STORR, 1974, *Carlia schmeltzii* (PETERS, 1867), *Carlia sexdentata* (MACLEAY, 1877), *Carlia storri* INGRAM & COVACEVICH, 1989, *Carlia tetradactyla* (O'SHAUGHNESSY, 1879), *Carlia triacantha* (MITCHELL, 1953), *Carlia tutela* ZUG, 2004, *Carlia vivax* (DE VIS , 1884), *Celatiscincus euryotis* (WERNER, 1909), *Celatiscincus similis* SADLIER, SMITH & BAUER, 2006, *Cophoscincopus durus* (COPE, 1862), *Cophoscincopus greeri* BÖHME, SCHMITZ & ZIEGLER, 2000, *Cophoscincopus senegalensis* TRAPE, MEDIANNIKOV & TRAPE, 2012, *Cophoscincopus simulans* (VAILLANT, 1884), *Cryptoblepharus adamsi* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus africanus* (STERNFELD, 1918), *Cryptoblepharus ahli* MERTENS, 1928, *Cryptoblepharus aldabrae* (STERNFELD, 1918), *Cryptoblepharus ater* (BOETTGER, 1913), *Cryptoblepharus australis* (STERNFELD, 1918), *Cryptoblepharus balinensis* BARBOUR, 1911, *Cryptoblepharus bitaeniatus* (BOETTGER, 1913), *Cryptoblepharus boutonii* (DES JARDIN, 1831), *Cryptoblepharus buchananii* (GRAY,

1838), *Cryptoblepharus burdeni* DUNN, 1927, *Cryptoblepharus caudatus* (STERNFELD, 1918), *Cryptoblepharus cognatus* (BOETTGER, 1881), *Cryptoblepharus cursor* BARBOUR, 1911, *Cryptoblepharus cygnatus* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus daedalos* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus egeriae* (BOULENGER, 1888), *Cryptoblepharus eximius* GIRARD, 1857, *Cryptoblepharus exochus* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus fuhni* COVACEVICH & INGRAM, 1978, *Cryptoblepharus furvus* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus gloriosus* (STEJNEGER, 1893), *Cryptoblepharus gurrmul* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus juno* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus keiensis* (ROUX, 1910), *Cryptoblepharus leschenault* (COCTEAU, 1832), *Cryptoblepharus litoralis* (MERTENS, 1958), *Cryptoblepharus megastictus* STORR, 1976, *Cryptoblepharus mertensi* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus metallicus* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Cryptoblepharus nigropunctatus* (HALLOWELL, 1861), *Cryptoblepharus novaeguineae* MERTENS, 1928, *Cryptoblepharus novocaledonicus* (MERTENS, 1928), *Cryptoblepharus novohebridicus* MERTENS, 1928, *Cryptoblepharus ochrus* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus pannosus* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus* (COCTEAU, 1836), *Cryptoblepharus poecilopleurus* (WIEGMANN, 1836), *Cryptoblepharus pulcher* (STERNFELD, 1918), *Cryptoblepharus quinquetaeniatus* (GÜNTHER, 1874), *Cryptoblepharus renschi* MERTENS, 1928, *Cryptoblepharus richardsi* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus ruber* BÖRNER & SCHÜTTLER, 1981, *Cryptoblepharus rutilus* (PETERS, 1879), *Cryptoblepharus schlegelianus* MERTENS, 1928, *Cryptoblepharus tytthos* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus ustulatus* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus virgatus* (GARMAN, 1901), *Cryptoblepharus voeltzkowi* (STERNFELD, 1918), *Cryptoblepharus wulbu* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus xenikos* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus yulensis* HORNER, 2007, *Cryptoblepharus zoticus* HORNER, 2007, *Emoia adspersa* (STEINDACHNER, 1870), *Emoia aenea* BROWN & PARKER, 1985, *Emoia ahli* (VOGT, 1932), *Emoia aneityumensis* MEDWAY, 1974, *Emoia arnoensis* BROWN & MARSHALL, 1953, *Emoia atrocostata* (LESSON, 1830), *Emoia aurulenta* BROWN & PARKER, 1985, *Emoia battersbyi* (PROCTER, 1923), *Emoia baudini* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Emoia bismarckensis* BROWN, 1983, *Emoia boettgeri* (STERNFELD, 1918), *Emoia bogerti* BROWN, 1953, *Emoia brongersmai* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia caeruleocauda* (DE VIS, 1892), *Emoia callisticta* (PETERS & DORIA, 1878), *Emoia campbelli* BROWN & GIBBONS, 1986, *Emoia coggeri* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia concolor* (DUMÉRIL, 1851), *Emoia cyanogaster* (LESSON, 1830), *Emoia cyanura* (LESSON, 1826), *Emoia cyclops* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia digul* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia erronan* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia flavigularis* SCHMIDT, 1932, *Emoia guttata* BROWN & ALLISON, 1986, *Emoia impar* (WERNER, 1898), *Emoia irianensis* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia isolata* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia jakati* (KOPSTEIN, 1926), *Emoia jamur* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia kitcheneri* HOW, DURRANT, SMITH & SALEH, 1998, *Emoia klossi* (BOULENGER, 1914), *Emoia kordoana* (MEYER, 1874), *Emoia kuekenthali* (BOETTGER, 1895), *Emoia laobaoense* BOURRET, 1937, *Emoia lawesi* (GÜNTHER, 1874), *Emoia longicauda* (MACLEAY, 1877), *Emoia loveridgei* BROWN, 1953, *Emoia loyaltiensis* (ROUX, 1913), *Emoia maculata* BROWN, 1954, *Emoia maxima* BROWN, 1953, *Emoia mivarti* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Emoia mokolahi* ZUG, INIECH, PREGILL & HAMILTON, 2012, *Emoia mokosariniveikau* ZUG & INEICH, 1995, *Emoia montana* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia nativittatis* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Emoia nigra* (JACQUINOT & GUICHENOT, 1853), *Emoia nigromarginata* (ROUX, 1913), *Emoia obscura* (DE JONG, 1927), *Emoia oribata* BROWN, 1953, *Emoia oriva* ZUG, 2012, *Emoia pallidiceps* (DE VIS , 1890), *Emoia paniai* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia parkeri* BROWN, PERNETTA & WATLING, 1980, *Emoia physicae* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Emoia physicina* BROWN & PARKER, 1985, *Emoia ponapea* KIESTER, 1982, *Emoia popei* BROWN, 1953, *Emoia pseudocyanura* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia pseudopallidiceps* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia reimschiisseli* TANNER, 1950, *Emoia rennellensis* BROWN, 1991, *Emoia ruficauda* TAYLOR, 1915, *Emoia rufilabialis* MCCOY & WEBBER, 1984, *Emoia samoensis* (DUMÉRIL, 1851), *Emoia sanfordi* SCHMIDT & BURT, 1930, *Emoia schmidti* BROWN, 1954, *Emoia similis* DUNN, 1927, *Emoia slevini* BROWN & FALANRUW, 1972, *Emoia sorex* (BOETTGER, 1895), *Emoia submetallica* (MACLEAY, 1877), *Emoia taumakoensis* MCCOY & WEBBER, 1984, *Emoia tetrataenia* (BOULENGER, 1895), *Emoia tongana* (WERNER, 1899), *Emoia tropidolepis* (BOULENGER, 1914), *Emoia trossula* BROWN & GIBBONS, 1986, *Emoia tuitarere* ZUG, HAMILTON & AUSTIN, 2011, *Emoia veracunda* BROWN, 1953, *Eroticoscincus graciloides* (LÖNNBERG & ANDERSSON, 1913), *Eugongylus albofasciolatus* (GÜNTHER, 1872), *Eugongylus mentovarius* (BOETTGER, 1895), *Eugongylus rufescens* (SHAW, 1802), *Eugongylus sulaensis* (KOPSTEIN, 1927), *Eugongylus unilineatus* (DE ROOIJ, 1915), *Geomyersia coggeri* GREER, 1982, *Geomyersia glabra* GREER & PARKER, 1968, *Geoscincus haraldmeieri* (BÖHME, 1976), *Graciliscincus shonae* SADLIER, 1987, *Harrisoniascincus zia* (INGRAM & EHMANN, 1981),*Kanakysaurus viviparus* SADLIER & BAUER, SMITH &

WHITAKER, 2004, *Kanakysaurus zebratus* SADLIER & BAUER, SMITH & WHITAKER, 2008, *Lacertaspis chriswildi* (BÖHME & SCHMITZ, 1996), *Lacertaspis gemmiventris* (SJÖSTEDT, 1897), *Lacertaspis lepesmei* (ANGEL, 1940), *Lacertaspis reichenowi* (PETERS, 1874), *Lacertaspis rohdei* (MÜLLER, 1910), *Lacertoides pardalis* SADLIER, SHEA & BAUER, 1997, *Lampropholis adonis* INGRAM, 1991, *Lampropholis amicula* INGRAM & RAWLINSON, 1981, *Lampropholis caligula* INGRAM & RAWLINSON, 1981, *Lampropholis coggeri* INGRAM, 1991, *Lampropholis colossus* INGRAM, 1991, *Lampropholis couperi* INGRAM, 1991, *Lampropholis delicata* (DE VIS, 1888), *Lampropholis elongata* GREER, 1997, *Lampropholis guichenoti* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Lampropholis mirabilis* INGRAM & RAWLINSON, 1981, *Lampropholis robertsi* INGRAM, 1991, *Leiolopisma alazon* ZUG, 1985, *Leiolopisma ceciliae* ARNOLD & BOUR, 2008, *Leiolopisma fasciolare* (GIRARD, 1858), *Leiolopisma mauritiana* (GÜNTHER, 1877), *Leiolopisma telfairii* (DESJARDIN, 1831), *Leptosiaphos aloysiisabaudiae* (PERACCA, 1907), *Leptosiaphos amieti* (PERRET, 1973), *Leptosiaphos blochmanni* (TORNIER, 1903), *Leptosiaphos dewittei* (LOVERIDGE, 1934), *Leptosiaphos* dungeri TRAPE, 2012, *Leptosiaphos fuhni* (PERRET, 1973), *Leptosiaphos graueri* (STERNFELD, 1912), *Leptosiaphos hackarsi* (DE WITTE, 1941), *Leptosiaphos hylophilus* LAURENT, 1982, *Leptosiaphos ianthinoxantha* (BÖHME, 1975), *Leptosiaphos kilimensis* (STEJNEGER, 1891), *Leptosiaphos koutoui* INEICH, SCHMITZ, CHIRIO & LEBRETON, 2004, *Leptosiaphos luberoensis* (DE WITTE, 1933), *Leptosiaphos meleagris* (BOULENGER, 1907), *Leptosiaphos pauliani* (ANGEL, 1940), *Leptosiaphos rhodurus* LAURENT, 1952, *Leptosiaphos rhomboidalis* BROADLEY, 1989, *Leptosiaphos vigintiserierum* (SJÖSTEDT, 1897), *Liburnascincus coensis* (MITCHELL, 1953), *Liburnascincus mundivensis* (BROOM, 1898), *Liburnascincus scirtetis* (INGRAM & COVACEVICH, 1980), *Lioscincus greeri* (BÖHME, 1979), *Lioscincus maruia* SADLIER, WHITAKER & BAUER, 1998, *Lioscincus nigrofasciolatum* (PETERS, 1869), *Lioscincus novaecaledoniae* (PARKER, 1926), *Lioscincus steindachneri* BOCAGE, 1873, *Lioscincus tillieri* (INEICH & SADLIER, 1991), *Lioscincus vivae* SADLIER, BAUER, WHITAKER & SMITH, 2004, *Lobulia alpina* GREER, ALLISON & COGGER, 2005, *Lobulia brongersmai* (ZWEIFEL, 1972), *Lobulia elegans* (BOULENGER, 1897), *Lobulia glacialis* GREER, ALLISON & COGGER, 2005, *Lobulia stellaris* GREER, ALLISON & COGGER, 2005, *Lobulia subalpina* GREER, ALLISON & COGGER, 2005, *Lygisaurus abscondita* (WORTHINGTON, WILMER, COUPER, AMEY, ZUG & ROBERTS, 2005), *Lygisaurus aeratus* (GARMAN, 1901), *Lygisaurus curtus* (BOULENGER, 1897), *Lygisaurus foliorum* DE VIS, 1884, *Lygisaurus laevis* (OUDEMANS, 1894), *Lygisaurus macfarlani* (GÜNTHER, 1877), *Lygisaurus malleolus* (ROBERTS, COUPER, WORTHINGTON, WILMER, AMEY & ZUG, 2005), *Lygisaurus novaeguineae* (MEYER, 1874), *Lygisaurus parrhasius* (COUPER, COVACEVICH & LETHBRIDGE, 1994), *Lygisaurus rococo* INGRAM & COVACEVICH, 1988, *Lygisaurus sesbrauna* INGRAM & COVACEVICH, 1988, *Lygisaurus tanneri* INGRAM & COVACEVICH, 1988, *Lygisaurus zuma* COUPER, 1993, *Marmorosphax boulinda* SADLIER, SMITH, BAUER & WHITAKER, 2009, *Marmorosphax kaala* SADLIER, SMITH, BAUER & WHITAKER, 2009, *Marmorosphax montana* SADLIER & BAUER, 2000, *Marmorosphax taom* SADLIER, SMITH, BAUER & WHITAKER, 2009, *Marmorosphax tricolor* (BAVAY, 1869), *Menetia alanae* RANKIN, 1979, *Menetia amaura* STORR, 1978, *Menetia concinna* SADLIER, 1984, *Menetia greyii* GRAY, 1845, *Menetia koshlandae* GREER, 1991, *Menetia maini* STORR, 1976, *Menetia sadlieri* GREER, 1991, *Menetia surda* STORR, 1976, *Menetia timlowi* INGRAM, 1977, *Morethia adelaidensis* (PETERS, 1874), *Morethia boulengeri* (OGILBY, 1890), *Morethia butleri* (STORR, 1963), *Morethia lineoocellata* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Morethia obscura* STORR, 1972, *Morethia ruficauda* (LUCAS & FROST, 1895), *Morethia storri* GREER, 1980, *Morethia taeniopleura* (PETERS, 1874), *Nannoscincus exos* BAUER & SADLIER, 2002, *Nannoscincus garrulus* SADLIER, BAUER & SMITH, 2006, *Nannoscincus gracilis* (BAVAY, 1869), *Nannoscincus greeri* SADLIER, 1987, *Nannoscincus hanchisteus* BAUER & SADLIER, 2002, *Nannoscincus humectus* BAUER & SADLIER, 2002, *Nannoscincus manautei* SADLIER, BAUER, WHITAKER & SMITH, 2004, *Nannoscincus mariei* (BAVAY, 1869), *Nannoscincus rankini* SADLIER, 1987, *Nannoscincus slevini* (LOVERIDGE, 1941), *Niveoscincus coventryi* (RAWLINSON, 1975), *Niveoscincus greeni* (RAWLINSON, 1975), *Niveoscincus metallicus* (O'SHAUGHNESSY, 1874), *Niveoscincus microlepidotus* (O'SHAUGHNESSY, 1874), *Niveoscincus ocellatus* (GRAY, 1845), *Niveoscincus orocryptus* (HUTCHINSON, SCHWANER & MEDLOCK, 1988), *Niveoscincus palfreymani* (RAWLINSON, 1974), *Niveoscincus pretiosus* (O'SHAUGHNESSY, 1874), *Oligosoma acrinasum* (HARDY, 1977), *Oligosoma aeneum* (GIRARD, 1857), *Oligosoma alani* (ROBB, 1970), *Oligosoma burganae* CHAPPLE, BELL, CHAPPLE, MILLER, DAUGHERTY & PATTERSON, 2011, *Oligosoma chloronoton* (HARDY, 1977), *Oligosoma fallai* (MCCANN, 1955), *Oligosoma grande* (GRAY, 1845), *Oligosoma hardyi*

(CHAPPLE, PATTERSON, BELL & DAUGHERTY, 2008), *Oligosoma homalonotum* (BOULENGER, 1906), *Oligosoma inconspicuum* (PATTERSON & DAUGHERTY, 1990), *Oligosoma infrapunctatum* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Oligosoma judgei* PATTERSON & BELL, 2009, *Oligosoma levidensum* (CHAPPLE, PATTERSON, BELL & DAUGHERTY, 2008), *Oligosoma lichenigera* (O'SHAUGHNESSY, 1874), *Oligosoma lineoocellatum* (DUMÉRIL, 1851), *Oligosoma longipes* PATTERSON, 1997, *Oligosoma maccanni* (HARDY, 1977), *Oligosoma macgregori* (ROBB, 1975), *Oligosoma microlepis* (PATTERSON & DAUGHERTY, 1990), *Oligosoma moco* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Oligosoma nigriplantare* (PETERS, 1874), *Oligosoma northlandi* (WORTHY, 1991), *Oligosoma notosaurus* (PATTERSON & DAUGHERTY, 1990), *Oligosoma oliveri* (MCCANN, 1955), *Oligosoma ornatum* (GRAY, 1843), *Oligosoma otagense* (MCCANN, 1955), *Oligosoma pikitanga* BELL & PATTERSON, 2008, *Oligosoma polychroma* (PATTERSON & DAUGHERTY, 1990), *Oligosoma repens* CHAPPLE, BELL, CHAPPLE, MILLER, DAUGHERTY & PATTERSON, 2011, *Oligosoma roimata* PATTERSON, HITCHMOUGH & CHAPPLE, 2013, *Oligosoma smithi* (GRAY, 1845), *Oligosoma stenotis* (PATTERSON & DAUGHERTY, 1994), *Oligosoma striatum* (BULLER, 1871), *Oligosoma suteri* (BOULENGER, 1906), *Oligosoma taumakae* CHAPPLE & PATTERSON, 2007, *Oligosoma tekakahu* CHAPPLE, BELL, CHAPPLE, MILLER, DAUGHERTY & PATTERSON, 2011, *Oligosoma toka* CHAPPLE, BELL, CHAPPLE, MILLER, DAUGHERTY & PATTERSON, 2011, *Oligosoma townsi* (CHAPPLE, PATTERSON, GLEESON, DAUGHERTY & RITCHIE, 2008), *Oligosoma waimatense* (MCCANN, 1955), *Oligosoma whitakeri* (HARDY, 1977), *Oligosoma zelandicum* (GRAY, 1843), *Panaspis breviceps* (PETERS, 1873), *Panaspis burgeoni* (DE WITTE, 1933), *Panaspis cabindae* (BOCAGE, 1866), *Panaspis helleri* (LOVERIDGE, 1932), *Panaspis kitsoni* (BOULENGER, 1913), *Panaspis megalurus* (NIEDEN, 1913), *Panaspis nimbaensis* (ANGEL, 1944), *Panaspis quattuordigitata* (STERNFELD, 1912), *Panaspis tancredi* (BOULENGER, 1909), *Panaspis togoensis* (WERNER, 1902), *Phoboscincus bocourti* (BROCCHI, 1876), *Phoboscincus garnieri* (BAVAY, 1869), *Proablepharus barrylyoni* COUPER, LIMPUS, MCDONALD & AMEY, 2010, *Proablepharus kinghorni* (COPLAND, 1947), *Proablepharus naranjicaudus* GREER, FISHER & HORNER, 2004, *Proablepharus reginae* (GLAUERT, 1960), *Proablepharus tenuis* (BROOM, 1896), *Pseudemoia baudini* (GREER, 1982), *Pseudemoia cryodroma* HUTCHINSON & DONNELLAN, 1992, *Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Pseudemoia pagenstecheri* (LINDHOLM, 1901), *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni* (HUTCHINSON & DONNELLAN, 1988), *Pseudemoia spenceri* (LUCAS & FROST, 1894), *Saproscincus basiliscus* (INGRAM & RAWLINSON, 1981), *Saproscincus challengeri* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Saproscincus czechurai* (INGRAM & RAWLINSON, 1981), *Saproscincus eungellensis* SADLIER, COUPER, COLGAN, VANDERDUYS, & RICKARD, 2005, *Saproscincus hannahae* COUPER & KEIM, 1998, *Saproscincus lewisi* COUPER & KEIM, 1998, *Saproscincus mustelinus* (O'SHAUGHNESSY, 1874), *Saproscincus oriarus* SADLIER, 1998, *Saproscincus rosei* WELLS & WELLINGTON, 1985, *Saproscincus saltus* HOSKIN, 2013, *Saproscincus spectabilis* (DE VIS, 1888), *Saproscincus tetradactylus* (GREER & KLUGE, 1980), *Sigaloseps deplanchei* (BAVAY, 1869), *Sigaloseps ruficauda* SADLIER & BAUER, 1999, *Simiscincus aurantiacus* SADLIER & BAUER, 1997, *Tachygyia microlepis* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Techmarscincus jigurru* (COVACEVICH, 1984), *Tropidoscincus aubrianus* BOCAGE, 1873, *Tropidoscincus boreus* SADLIER & BAUER, 2000, *Tropidoscincus variabilis* (BAVAY, 1869).

Family Lygosomidae Mittleman, 1952

Haackgreerius miopus (GREER & HAACKE, 1982), *Lamprolepis leucosticta* (MÜLLER, 1923), *Lamprolepis nieuwenhuisii* (LIDTH DE JEUDE, 1905), *Lamprolepis smaragdina* (LESSON, 1826), *Lamprolepis vyneri* SHELFORD, 1905, *Lepidothyris fernandi* (BURTON, 1836), *Lepidothyris hinkeli* WAGNER, BÖHME, PAUWELS & SCHMITZ, 2009, *Lepidothyris striatus* (HALLOWELL, 1854), *Lygosoma albopunctata* (GRAY, 1846), *Lygosoma angeli* (SMITH, 1937), *Lygosoma anguinum* (THEOBALD, 1868), *Lygosoma ashwamedhi* (SHARMA, 1969), *Lygosoma bampfyldei* BARTLETT, 1895, *Lygosoma boehmei* ZIEGLER, SCHMITZ, HEIDRICH, VU & NGUYEN, 2007, *Lygosoma bowringii* (GÜNTHER, 1864), *Lygosoma carinatum* DAREVSKY & ORLOVA, 1996, *Lygosoma chaperi* VAILLANT, 1884, *Lygosoma corpulentum* SMITH, 1921, *Lygosoma frontoparietale* (TAYLOR, 1962), *Lygosoma goaensis* (SHARMA, 1976), *Lygosoma guentheri* (PETERS, 1879), *Lygosoma haroldyoungi* (TAYLOR, 1962), *Lygosoma herberti* SMITH, 1916, *Lygosoma*

isodactylum (GÜNTHER, 1864), *Lygosoma koratense* SMITH, 1917, *Lygosoma laeviceps* (PETERS, 1874), *Lygosoma lanceolatum* BROADLEY, 1990, *Lygosoma lineata* (GRAY, 1839), *Lygosoma lineolatum* (STOLIZCKA, 1870), *Lygosoma mafianum* BROADLEY, 1994, *Lygosoma opisthorhodum* (WERNER, 1910), *Lygosoma pembanum* BOETTGER, 1913, *Lygosoma popae* (SHREVE, 1940), *Lygosoma pruthi* (SHARMA, 1977), *Lygosoma punctata* (GMELIN, 1799), *Lygosoma quadrupes* (LINNAEUS, 1766), *Lygosoma singha* TAYLOR, 1950, *Lygosoma veunsaiensis* GEISSLER, HARTMANN & NEANG, 2012, *Lygosoma vosmaeri* (GRAY, 1839), *Mochlus afer* (PETERS, 1854), *Mochlus brevicaudis* (GREER, GRANDISON & BARBAULT, 1985), *Mochlus grandisonianum* (LANZA & CARFI, 1966), *Mochlus guineensis* (PETERS, 1879), *Mochlus mabuiiforme* (LOVERIDGE, 1935), *Mochlus mocquardi* (CHABANAUD, 1917), *Mochlus paedocarinatum* (LANZA & CARFI, 1968), *Mochlus productum* (BOULENGER, 1909), *Mochlus simonettai* (LANZA, 1979), *Mochlus somalicum* (PARKER, 1942), *Mochlus sundevalli* (SMITH, 1849), *Mochlus tanae* (LOVERIDGE, 1935), *Mochlus vinciguerrae* (PARKER, 1932).

Family Mabuyidae Mittleman, 1952

Alinea berengerae (MIRALLES, 2006), *Alinea lanceolata* (COPE, 1862), *Alinea luciae* (GARMAN, 1887), *Alinea pergravis* (BARBOUR, 1921), *Aspronema cochabambae* (DUNN, 1935), *Aspronema dorsivittatum* (COPE, 1862), *Brasiliscincus agilis* (RADDI, 1823), *Brasiliscincus caissara* (REBOUCAS-SPIEKER, 1974), *Brasiliscincus heathi* (SCHMIDT & INGER, 1951), *Capitellum mariagalantae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Capitellum metallicum* (BOCOURT, 1879), *Capitellum parvicruzae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Chioninia coctei* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Chioninia delalandii* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Chioninia fogoensis* (O'SHAUGHNESSY, 1874), *Chioninia geisthardti* (JOGER, 1993), *Chioninia nicolauensis* (SCHLEICH, 1987), *Chioninia spinalis* (BOULENGER, 1906), *Chioninia stangeri* (GRAY, 1845), *Chioninia vaillantii* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Copeoglossum arajara* (REBOUCAS-SPIEKER, 1981), *Copeoglossum aurae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Copeoglossum margaritae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Copeoglossum nigropunctatum* (SPIX, 1825), *Copeoglossum redondae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Dasia griffini* TAYLOR, 1915, *Dasia grisea* (GRAY, 1845), *Dasia haliana* (HALY & NEVILL, 1887), *Dasia johnsinghi* HARIKRISHNAN, VASUDEVAN, DE SILVA, DEEPAK, KAR, NANIWADEKAR, LALREMRUATA, PRASOONA & AGGARWAL, 2012, *Dasia nicobarensis* BISWAS & SANYAL, 1977, *Dasia olivacea* GRAY, 1839, *Dasia semicincta* (PETERS, 1867), *Dasia subcaeruleum* (BOULENGER, 1891), *Dasia vittata* (EDELING, 1865), *Eumecia anchietae* BOCAGE, 1870, *Eumecia johnstoni* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Eutropis andamanensis* (SMITH, 1935), *Eutropis beddomii* (JERDON, 1870), *Eutropis bibronii* (GRAY, 1839), *Eutropis bontocensis* (TAYLOR, 1923), *Eutropis carinata* (SCHNEIDER, 1801), *Eutropis chapaensis* (BOURRET, 1937), *Eutropis clivicola* (INGER, SHAFFER, KOSHY & BAKDE, 1984), *Eutropis cumingi* (BROWN & ALCALA, 1980), *Eutropis darevskii* (BOBROV, 1992), *Eutropis dissimilis* (HALLOWELL, 1857), *Eutropis englei* (TAYLOR, 1925), *Eutropis floweri* TAYLOR, 1950, *Eutropis gansi* (DAS, 1991), *Eutropis grandis* HOWARD, GILLESPIE, RIYANTO & ISKANDAR, 2007, *Eutropis indeprensa* (BROWN & ALCALA, 1980), *Eutropis innotata* (BLANFORD, 1870), *Eutropis longicaudata* (HALLOWELL, 1857), *Eutropis macrophthalma* (MAUSFELD & BÖHME, 2002), *Eutropis macularia* (BLYTH, 1853), *Eutropis madaraszi* (MÉHELY, 1897), *Eutropis multicarinata* (GRAY, 1845), *Eutropis multifasciata* (KUHL, 1820), *Eutropis nagarjuni* (SHARMA, 1969), *Eutropis novemcarinata* (ANDERSON, 1871), *Eutropis quadratilobus* (BAUER & GÜNTHER, 1992), *Eutropis quadricarinata* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Eutropis rudis* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Eutropis rugifera* (STOLICZKA, 1870), *Eutropis tammanna* DAS, DE SILVA & AUSTIN, 2008, *Eutropis trivittata* (HARDWICKE & GRAY, 1827), *Eutropis tytleri* (TYTLER, 1868), *Exila nigropalmata* (ANDERSSON, 1918), *Mabuya cochonae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Mabuya desiradae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Mabuya dominicana* GARMAN, 1887, *Mabuya grandisterrae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Mabuya guadeloupae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Mabuya hispaniolae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Mabuya mabouya* (BONNATERRE, 1789), *Mabuya montserratae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Manciola guaporicola* (DUNN, 1935), *Maracaiba meridensis* (MIRALLES, RIVAS & SCHARGEL, 2005), *Maracaiba zuliae* (MIRALLES, RIVAS, BONILLO, SCHARGEL, BARROS, GARCÍA-PEREZ & BARRIO-AMORÓS, 2009), *Marisora alliacea* (COPE, 1876), *Marisora aurulae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Marisora brachypoda* (TAYLOR, 1956), *Marisora falconensis* (MIJARES-URRUTIA & ARENDS, 1997), *Marisora magnacornae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Marisora roatanae* HEDGES & CONN,

2012, *Marisora unimarginata* (COPE, 1862), *Notomabuya frenata* (COPE, 1862), *Orosaura nebulosylvestris* (MIRALLES, RIVAS, BONILLO, SCHARGEL, BARROS, GARCÍA-PEREZ & BARRIO-AMORÓS, 2009), *Panopa carvalhoi* (REBOUCAS-SPIEKER & VANZOLINI, 1990), *Panopa croizati* (HORTON, 1973), *Psychosaura agmosticha* (RODRIGUES, 2000), *Psychosaura macrorhyncha* (HOGE, 1946), *Spondylurus anegadae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Spondylurus caicosae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Spondylurus culebrae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Spondylurus fulgidus* (COPE, 1862), *Spondylurus haitiae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Spondylurus lineolatus* (NOBLE & HASSLER, 1933), *Spondylurus macleani* (MAYER & LAZELL, 2000), *Spondylurus magnacruzae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Spondylurus martinae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Spondylurus monae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Spondylurus monitae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Spondylurus nitidus* (GARMAN, 1887), *Spondylurus powelli* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Spondylurus semitaeniatus* (WIEGMANN, 1837), *Spondylurus sloanii* (DAUDIN, 1803), *Spondylurus spilonotus* (WIEGMANN, 1837), *Spondylurus turksae* HEDGES & CONN, 2012, *Trachylepis acutilabris* (PETERS, 1862), *Trachylepis affinis* (GRAY, 1838), *Trachylepis albilabris* (HALLOWELL, 1857), *Trachylepis angolensis* (MONARD, 1937), *Trachylepis atlantica* (SCHMIDT, 1945), *Trachylepis aurata* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Trachylepis aureopunctata* (GRANDIDIER, 1867), *Trachylepis bayonii* (BOCAGE, 1872), *Trachylepis bensonii* (PETERS, 1867), *Trachylepis betsileana* (MOCQUARD, 1906), *Trachylepis binotata* (BOCAGE, 1867), *Trachylepis bocagii* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Trachylepis boettgeri* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Trachylepis boulengeri* (STERNFELD, 1911), *Trachylepis brauni* (TORNIER, 1902), *Trachylepis brevicollis* (WIEGMANN, 1837), *Trachylepis breviparietalis* (CHABANAUD, 1917), *Trachylepis buettneri* (MATSCHIE, 1893), *Trachylepis capensis* (GRAY, 1831), *Trachylepis chimbana* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Trachylepis comorensis* (PETERS, 1854), *Trachylepis cristinae* SINDACO, METALLINOU, PUPIN, FASOLA & CARRANZA, 2012, *Trachylepis depressa* (PETERS, 1854), *Trachylepis dichroma* GÜNTHER, WHITING & BAUER, 2005, *Trachylepis dumasi* (NUSSBAUM & RAXWORTHY, 1995), *Trachylepis elegans* (PETERS, 1854), *Trachylepis ferrarai* (LANZA, 1978), *Trachylepis gravenhorstii* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Trachylepis hemmingi* (GANS, LAURENT & PANDIT, 1965), *Trachylepis hildae* (LOVERIDGE, 1953), *Trachylepis hildebrandtii* (PETERS, 1874), *Trachylepis hoeschi* (MERTENS, 1954), *Trachylepis homalocephala* (WIEGMANN, 1828), *Trachylepis infralineata* (BOETTGER, 1913), *Trachylepis irregularis* (LÖNNBERG, 1922), *Trachylepis ivensii* (BOCAGE, 1879), *Trachylepis lacertiformis* (PETERS, 1854), *Trachylepis laevis* (BOULENGER, 1907), *Trachylepis lavarambo* (NUSSBAUM & RAXWORTHY, 1998), *Trachylepis loluiensis* KINGDON & SPAWLS, 2010, *Trachylepis maculata* (GRAY, 1839), *Trachylepis maculilabris* (GRAY, 1845), *Trachylepis madagascariensis* (MOCQUARD, 1908), *Trachylepis makolowodei* CHIRIO, INEICH, SCHMITZ & LEBRETON, 2008, *Trachylepis margaritifera* (PETERS, 1854), *Trachylepis megalura* (PETERS, 1878), *Trachylepis mekuana* (CHIRIO & INEICH, 2000), *Trachylepis mlanjensis* (LOVERIDGE, 1953), *Trachylepis nancycoutuae* (NUSSBAUM & RAXWORTHY, 1998), *Trachylepis nganghae* INEICH & CHIRIO, 2004, *Trachylepis occidentalis* (PETERS, 1867), *Trachylepis ozorii* (BOCAGE, 1893), *Trachylepis pendeana* (INEICH & CHIRIO, 2000), *Trachylepis perrotetii* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Trachylepis planifrons* (PETERS, 1878), *Trachylepis polytropis* (BOULENGER, 1903), *Trachylepis pulcherrima* (DE WITTE, 1953), *Trachylepis punctatissima* (SMITH, 1849), *Trachylepis punctulata* (BOCAGE, 1872), *Trachylepis quinquetaeniata* (LICHTENSTEIN, 1823), *Trachylepis rodenburgi* (HOOGMOED, 1974), *Trachylepis sechellensis* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Trachylepis septemtaeniata* (REUSS, 1834), *Trachylepis socotrana* (PETERS, 1882), *Trachylepis sparsa* (MERTENS, 1954), *Trachylepis spilogaster* (PETERS, 1882), *Trachylepis striata* (PETERS, 1844), *Trachylepis sulcata* (PETERS, 1867), *Trachylepis tandrefana* (NUSSBAUM, RAXWORTHY & RAMANAMANJATO, 1999), *Trachylepis tavaratra* (RAMANAMANJATO, NUSSBAUM & RAXWORTHY, 1999), *Trachylepis tessellata* (ANDERSON, 1895), *Trachylepis varia* (PETERS, 1867), *Trachylepis variegata* (PETERS, 1870), *Trachylepis vato* (NUSSBAUM &. RAXWORTHY, 1994), *Trachylepis vezo* (RAMANAMANJATO, NUSSBAUM & RAXWORTHY, 1999), *Trachylepis vittata* (OLIVIER, 1804), *Trachylepis volamenaloha* (NUSSBAUM, RAXWORTHY & RAMANAMANJATO, 1999), *Trachylepis wingati* (WERNER, 1908), *Trachylepis wrightii* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Varzea altamazonica* (MIRALLES, BARRIO-AMOROS, RIVAS, CHAPARRO-AUZA, 2006), *Varzea bistriata* (SPIX, 1825), *Vietnascincus rugosus* DAREVSKY & ORLOV, 1994.

Family Ristellidae fam. nov.

Lankascincus deignani (TAYLOR, 1950), *Lankascincus deraniyagalae* GREER, 1991, *Lankascincus dorsicatenatus* (DERANIYAGALA, 1953), *Lankascincus fallax* (PETERS, 1860), *Lankascincus gansi* GREER, 1991, *Lankascincus greeri* BATUWITA & PETHIYAGODA, 2007, *Lankascincus munindradasai* MENDIS WICKRAMASINGHE, RODRIGO, DAYAWANSA & JAYANTHA, 2007, *Lankascincus sripadensis* MENDIS WICKRAMASINGHE, RODRIGO, DAYAWANSA & JAYANTHA, 2007, *Lankascincus taprobanensis* (KELAART, 1854), *Lankascincus taylori* GREER, 1991, *Ristella beddomii* BOULENGER, 1887, *Ristella guentheri* BOULENGER, 1887, *Ristella rurkii* GRAY, 1839, *Ristella travancorica* (BEDDOME, 1870).

Family Sphenomorphidae Welch, 1982

Anomalopus brevicollis GREER & COGGER, 1985, *Anomalopus gowi* GREER & COGGER, 1985, *Anomalopus leuckartii* (WEINLAND, 1862), *Anomalopus mackayi* GREER & COGGER, 1985, *Anomalopus pluto* INGRAM, 1977, *Anomalopus swansoni* GREER & COGGER, 1985, *Anomalopus verreauxi* DUMÉRIL & DUMÉRIL, 1851, *Asymblepharus alaicus* (ELPATJEVSKY, 1901), *Asymblepharus eremchenkoi* PANFILOV, 1999, *Asymblepharus himalayanus* (GÜNTHER, 1864), *Asymblepharus ladacensis* (GÜNTHER, 1864), *Asymblepharus mahabharatus* EREMCHENKO, SHAH & PANFILOV, 1998, *Asymblepharus nepalensis* EREMCHENKO & HELFENBERGER, 1998, *Asymblepharus sikimmensis* (BLYTH, 1854), *Asymblepharus tragbulense* (ALCOCK, 1898), *Calyptotis lepidorostrum* GREER, 1983, *Calyptotis ruficauda* GREER, 1983, *Calyptotis scutirostrum* (PETERS, 1874), *Calyptotis temporalis* GREER, 1983, *Calyptotis thorntonensis* GREER, 1983, *Coeranoscincus frontalis* (DE VIS, 1888), *Coeranoscincus reticulatus* (GÜNTHER, 1873), *Coggeria naufragus* COUPER, COVACEVICH, MARSTERSON & SHEA, 1996, *Concinnia amplus* (COVACEVICH & MCDONALD, 1980), *Concinnia brachyosoma* (LÖNNBERG & ANDERSSON, 1915), *Concinnia frerei* GREER, 1992, *Concinnia martini* (WELLS & WELLINGTON, 1985), *Concinnia queenslandiae* (DE VIS, 1890), *Concinnia sokosoma* GREER, 1992, *Concinnia tenuis* (GRAY, 1831), *Concinnia tigrinus* (DE VIS, 1888), *Ctenotus agrestis* WILSON & COUPER, 1995, *Ctenotus alacer* STORR, 1970, *Ctenotus alleni* STORR, 1974, *Ctenotus allotropis* STORR, 1981, *Ctenotus angusticeps* STORR, 1988, *Ctenotus aphrodite* INGRAM & CZECHURA, 1990, *Ctenotus arcanus* CZECHURA & WOMBEY, 1982, *Ctenotus ariadnae* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus arnhemensis* STORR, 1981, *Ctenotus astarte* CZECHURA, 1986, *Ctenotus astictus* HORNER, 1995, *Ctenotus atlas* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus australis* (GRAY, 1838), *Ctenotus borealis* HORNER & KING, 1985, *Ctenotus brachyonyx* STORR, 1971, *Ctenotus brevipes* STORR, 1981, *Ctenotus brooksi* (LOVERIDGE, 1933), *Ctenotus burbidgei* STORR, 1975, *Ctenotus calurus* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus capricorni* STORR, 1981, *Ctenotus catenifer* STORR, 1974, *Ctenotus coggeri* SADLIER, 1985, *Ctenotus colletti* (BOULENGER, 1896), *Ctenotus decaneurus* STORR, 1970, *Ctenotus delli* STORR, 1974, *Ctenotus dux* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus ehmanni* STORR, 1985, *Ctenotus essingtonii* (GRAY, 1842), *Ctenotus eurydice* CZECHURA & WOMBEY, 1982, *Ctenotus eutaenius* STORR, 1981, *Ctenotus fallens* STORR, 1974, *Ctenotus gagudju* SADLIER, WOMBEY & BRAITHWAITE, 1986, *Ctenotus gemmula* STORR, 1974, *Ctenotus grandis* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus greeri* STORR, 1979, *Ctenotus halysis* HORNER, 2009, *Ctenotus hanloni* STORR, 1980, *Ctenotus hebetior* STORR, 1978, *Ctenotus helenae* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus hilli* STORR, 1970, *Ctenotus iapetus* STORR, 1975, *Ctenotus impar* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus ingrami* CZECHURA & WOMBEY, 1982, *Ctenotus inornatus* (GRAY, 1845), *Ctenotus joanae* STORR, 1970, *Ctenotus kurnbudj* SADLIER, WOMBEY & BRAITHWAITE, 1986, *Ctenotus labillardieri* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Ctenotus lancelini* FORD, 1969, *Ctenotus lateralis* STORR, 1978, *Ctenotus leae* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Ctenotus leonhardii* (STERNFELD, 1905), *Ctenotus maryani* APLIN & ADAMS, 1998, *Ctenotus mastigura* STORR, 1975, *Ctenotus mesotes* HORNER, 2009, *Ctenotus militaris* STORR, 1975, *Ctenotus mimetes* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus monticola* STORR, 1981, *Ctenotus nasutus* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus nigrilineatus* STORR, 1990, *Ctenotus nullum* INGRAM & CZECHURA, 1990, *Ctenotus olympicus* HUTCHINSON & DONELLAN, 1999, *Ctenotus ora* Kay & Keogh, 2012, *Ctenotus orientalis* STORR, 1971, *Ctenotus pallescens* STORR, 1970, *Ctenotus pantherinus* (PETERS, 1866), *Ctenotus piankai* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus pulchellus* STORR, 1978, *Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus* (STERNFELD, 1919), *Ctenotus quinkan* INGRAM, 1979, *Ctenotus quirinus* HORNER, 2007, *Ctenotus rawlinsoni* INGRAM, 1979, *Ctenotus regius* STORR, 1971, *Ctenotus rimacolus* HORNER &

FISHER, 1998, *Ctenotus robustus* STORR, 1970, *Ctenotus rosarium* COUPER, AMEY & KUTT, 2002, *Ctenotus rubicundus* STORR, 1978, *Ctenotus rufescens* STORR, 1979, *Ctenotus rutilans* STORR, 1980, *Ctenotus saxatilis* STORR, 1970, *Ctenotus schevilli* (LOVERIDGE, 1933), *Ctenotus schomburgkii* (PETERS, 1863), *Ctenotus septenarius* KING, HORNER & FYFE, 1988, *Ctenotus serotinus* CZECHURA, 1986, *Ctenotus serventyi* STORR, 1975, *Ctenotus severus* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus spaldingi* (MACLEAY, 1877), *Ctenotus storri* RANKIN, 1978, *Ctenotus strauchii* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Ctenotus striaticeps* STORR, 1978, *Ctenotus stuarti* HORNER, 1995, *Ctenotus taeniolatus* (WHITE, 1790), *Ctenotus tanamiensis* STORR, 1970, *Ctenotus tantillus* STORR, 1975, *Ctenotus terrareginae* INGRAM & CZECHURA, 1990, *Ctenotus uber* STORR, 1969, *Ctenotus vagus* HORNER, 2009, *Ctenotus vertebralis* RANKIN & GILLAM, 1979, *Ctenotus xenopleura* STORR, 1981, *Ctenotus youngsoni* STORR, 1975, *Ctenotus zastictus* STORR, 1984, *Ctenotus zebrilla* STORR, 1981, *Eremiascincus antoniorum* (SMITH, 1927), *Eremiascincus brongersmai* (STORR, 1972), *Eremiascincus butlerorum* (APLIN, HOW & BOEADI, 1993), *Eremiascincus douglasi* (STORR, 1967), *Eremiascincus emigrans* (LIDTH DE JEUDE, 1895), *Eremiascincus fasciolatus* (GÜNTHER, 1867), *Eremiascincus intermedius* (STERNFELD, 1919), *Eremiascincus isolepis* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Eremiascincus musivus* MECKE, DOUGHTY & DONNELLAN, 2009, *Eremiascincus pallidus* (GÜNTHER, 1875), *Eremiascincus pardalis* (MACLEAY, 1877), *Eremiascincus phantasmus* MECKE, DOUGHTY, & DONNELLAN, 2013, *Eremiascincus richardsonii* (GRAY, 1845), *Eremiascincus timorensis* (GREER, 1990), *Eulamprus heatwolei* WELLS & WLLINGTON, 1983, *Eulamprus kosciuskoi* (KINGHORN, 1932), *Eulamprus leuraensis* WELLS & WELLINGTON, 1983, *Eulamprus quoyii* (QUOY & GAIMARD, 1824), *Eulamprus tympanum* (LÖNNBERG & ANDERSSON, 1915), *Fojia bumui* GREER & SIMON, 1982, *Glaphyromorphus clandestinus* HOSKIN & COUPER, 2004, *Glaphyromorphus cracens* (GREER, 1985), *Glaphyromorphus crassicaudus* (DUMÉRIL & DUMÉRIL, 1851), *Glaphyromorphus darwiniensis* (STORR, 1967), *Glaphyromorphus fuscicaudis* (GREER, 1979), *Glaphyromorphus mjobergi* (LÖNNBERG & ANDERSSON, 1915), *Glaphyromorphus nigricaudis* (MACLEAY, 1877), *Glaphyromorphus pumilus* (MACLEAY, 1887), *Glaphyromorphus punctulatus* (PETERS, 1871), *Hemiergis decresiensis* (CUVIER, 1829), *Hemiergis gracilipes* (STEINDACHNER, 1870), *Hemiergis initialis* (WERNER, 1910), *Hemiergis millewae* COVENTRY, 1976, *Hemiergis peronii* (GRAY, 1831), *Hemiergis quadrilineata* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Hemiergis talbingoensis* COPLAND, 1946, *Insulasaurus arborens* (TAYLOR, 1917), *Insulasaurus traanorum* (LINKEM, DIESMOS & BROWN, 2010), *Insulasaurus victoria* (BROWN & ALCALA, 1980), *Insulasaurus wrighti* TAYLOR, 1925, *Isopachys anguinoides* (BOULENGER, 1914), *Isopachys borealis* LANG & BÖHME, 1990, *Isopachys gyldenstolpei* LÖNNBERG, 1916, *Isopachys roulei* (ANGEL, 1920), *Kaestlea beddomii* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Kaestlea bilineata* (GRAY, 1846), *Kaestlea laterimaculata* (BEDDOME, 1870), *Kaestlea palnica* (BOETTGER, 1892), *Kaestlea travancorica* (BEDDOME, 1870), *Larutia larutensis* (BOULENGER, 1900), *Larutia miodactyla* (BOULENGER, 1903), *Larutia nubisilvicola* CHAN-ARD, COTA, MAKCHAI & LHAOTAEW, 2011, *Larutia penangensis* GRISMER, HUAT, SILER, CHAN, WOOD, GRISMER, SAH & AHMAD, 2011, *Larutia puehensis* GRISMER, LEONG & YAAKOB, 2003, *Larutia seribuatensis* GRISMER, LEONG & YAAKOB, 2003, *Larutia sumatrensis* (GÜNTHER, 1873), *Larutia trifasciata* (TWEEDIE, 1940), *Leptoseps osellai* (BÖHME, 1981), *Leptoseps poilani* (BOURRET, 1937), *Lerista aericeps* STORR, 1986, *Lerista allanae* (LONGMAN, 1937), *Lerista allochira* KENDRICK, 1989, *Lerista ameles* GREER, 1979, *Lerista amicorum* SMITH & ADAMS, 2007, *Lerista apoda* STORR, 1976, *Lerista arenicola* STORR, 1971, *Lerista axillaris* STORR, 1991, *Lerista baynesi* STORR, 1971, *Lerista bipes* (FISCHER, 1882), *Lerista borealis* STORR, 1971, *Lerista bougainvillii* (GRAY, 1839), *Lerista bunglebungle* STORR, 1991, *Lerista carpentariae* GREER, 1983, *Lerista chalybura* STORR, 1985, *Lerista chordae* AMEY, KUTT & HUTCHINSON, 2005, *Lerista christinae* STORR, 1979, *Lerista cinerea* GREER, MCDONALD & LAWRIE, 1983, *Lerista clara* SMITH & ADAMS, 2007, *Lerista colliveri* COUPER & INGRAM, 1992, *Lerista connivens* STORR, 1971, *Lerista desertorum* (STERNFELD, 1919), *Lerista distinguenda* (WERNER, 1910), *Lerista dorsalis* STORR, 1985, *Lerista edwardsae* STORR, 1982, *Lerista elegans* (GRAY, 1845), *Lerista elongata* STORR, 1990, *Lerista emmotti* INGRAM, COUPER & DONNELLAN, 1993, *Lerista eupoda* SMITH, 1996, *Lerista flammicauda* STORR, 1985, *Lerista fragilis* (GÜNTHER, 1876), *Lerista frosti* (ZIETZ, 1920), *Lerista gascoynensis* STORR, 1986, *Lerista gerrardii* (GRAY, 1864), *Lerista greeri* STORR, 1982, *Lerista griffini* STORR, 1982, *Lerista haroldi* STORR, 1983, *Lerista humphriesi* STORR, 1971, *Lerista ingrami* STORR, 1991, *Lerista ips* STORR, 1980, *Lerista jacksoni* SMITH & ADAMS, 2007, *Lerista kalumburu* STORR, 1976, *Lerista karlschmidti* (MARX & HOSMER, 1959), *Lerista kendricki* STORR, 1991, *Lerista kennedyensis* KENDRICK, 1989, *Lerista kingi* SMITH &

ADAMS, 2007, *Lerista labialis* STORR, 1971, *Lerista lineata* BELL, 1833, *Lerista lineopunctulata* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), *Lerista macropisthopus* (WERNER, 1903), *Lerista maculosa* STORR, 1991, *Lerista micra* SMITH & ADAMS, 2007, *Lerista microtis* (GRAY, 1845), *Lerista muelleri* (FISCHER, 1881), *Lerista neander* STORR, 1971, *Lerista nevinae* SMITH & ADAMS, 2007, *Lerista nichollsi* (LOVERIDGE, 1933), *Lerista occulta* SMITH & ADAMS, 2007, *Lerista onsloviana* STORR, 1984, *Lerista orientalis* (DE VIS, 1889), *Lerista petersoni* STORR, 1976, *Lerista picturata* (FRY, 1914), *Lerista planiventralis* (LUCAS & FROST, 1902), *Lerista praefrontalis* GREER, 1986, *Lerista praepedita* (GRAY, 1839), *Lerista punctatovittata* (GÜNTHER, 1867), *Lerista puncticauda* STORR, 1991, *Lerista quadrivincula* STORR, 1990, *Lerista rhodonoides* (LUCAS & FROST, 1896), *Lerista robusta* STORR, 1990, *Lerista rochfordensis* AMEY & COUPER, 2009, *Lerista rolfei* SMITH & ADAMS, 2007, *Lerista separanda* STORR, 1976, *Lerista simillima* STORR, 1984, *Lerista speciosa* STORR, 1990, *Lerista stictopleura* STORR, 1985, *Lerista storri* GREER, MCDONALD & LAWRIE, 1983, *Lerista stylis* (MITCHELL, 1955), *Lerista taeniata* STORR, 1986, *Lerista talpina* STORR, 1991, *Lerista terdigitata* (PARKER, 1926), *Lerista tridactyla* STORR, 1990, *Lerista uniduo* STORR, 1984, *Lerista varia* STORR, 1986, *Lerista verhmens* SMITH & ADAMS, 2007, *Lerista vermicularis* STORR, 1982, *Lerista viduata* STORR, 1991, *Lerista vittata* GREER, MCDONALD & LAWRIE, 1983, *Lerista walkeri* (BOULENGER, 1891), *Lerista wilkinsi* (PARKER, 1926), *Lerista xanthura* STORR, 1976, *Lerista yuna* STORR, 1991, *Lerista zietzi* WELLS & WELLINGTON, 1985, *Lerista zonulata* STORR, 1991, *Lipinia albodorsalis* (VOGT, 1932), *Lipinia auriculata* (TAYLOR, 1917), *Lipinia cheesmanae* PARKER, 1940, *Lipinia inexpectata* DAS & AUSTIN, 2007, *Lipinia infralineolata* (GÜNTHER, 1873), *Lipinia leptosoma* (BROWN & FEHLMANN, 1958), *Lipinia longiceps* (BOULENGER, 1895), *Lipinia macrotympanum* (STOLICZKA, 1873), *Lipinia miangensis* (WERNER, 1910), *Lipinia nitens* (PETERS, 1871), *Lipinia noctua* (LESSON, 1826), *Lipinia nototaenia* (BOULENGER, 1914), *Lipinia occidentalis* GÜNTHER, 2000, *Lipinia pulchella* (GRAY, 1845), *Lipinia pulchra* (BOULENGER, 1903), *Lipinia quadrivittata* (PETERS, 1867), *Lipinia rabori* (BROWN & ALCALA, 1956), *Lipinia relicta* VINCIGUERRA, 1892, *Lipinia rouxi* HEDIGER, 1934, *Lipinia semperi* (PETERS, 1867), *Lipinia septentrionalis* GÜNTHER, 2000, *Lipinia subvittata* (GÜNTHER, 1873), *Lipinia surda* BOULENGER, 1900, *Lipinia venemai* BRONGERSMA, 1942, *Lipinia vittigera* (BOULENGER, 1894), *Lipinia vulcania* GIRARD, 1857, *Lipinia zamboangensis* (BROWN & ALCALA, 1963), *Nangura spinosa* COVACEVICH, COUPER & JAMES, 1993, *Notoscincus butleri* STORR, 1979, *Notoscincus ornatus* (BROOM, 1896), *Ophioscincus cooloolensis* GREER & COGGER, 1985, *Ophioscincus ophioscincus* BOULENGER, 1887, *Ophioscincus truncatus* (PETERS, 1876), *Otosaurus cumingi* GRAY, 1845, *Papuascincus morokanus* (PARKER, 1936), *Papuascincus phaeodes* (VOGT, 1932), *Papuascincus stanleyanus* (BOULENGER, 1897), *Parvoscincus abstrusus* LINKEM & BROWN, 2013, *Parvoscincus agtorum* LINKEM & BROWN, 2013, *Parvoscincus arvindiesmosi* LINKEM & BROWN, 2013, *Parvoscincus aurorus* LINKEM & BROWN, 2013, *Parvoscincus banahaoensis* LINKEM & BROWN, 2013, *Parvoscincus beyeri* (TAYLOR, 1922), *Parvoscincus boyingi* (BROWN, LINKEM, DIESMOS, BALETE, DUYA & FERNER, 2010), *Parvoscincus decipiens* (BOULENGER, 1894), *Parvoscincus hadros* (BROWN, LINKEM, DIESMOS, BALETE, DUYA & FERNER, 2010), *Parvoscincus igorotorum* (BROWN, LINKEM, DIESMOS, BALETE, DUYA & FERNER, 2010), *Parvoscincus jimmymcguirei* LINKEM & BROWN, 2013, *Parvoscincus kitangladensis* (BROWN, 1995), *Parvoscincus laterimaculatus* (BROWN & ALCALA, 1980), *Parvoscincus lawtoni* (BROWN & ALCALA, 1980), *Parvoscincus leucospilos* 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caudaequinae* (SMITH, 1951), *Scincella cherriei* (COPE, 1893), *Scincella darevskii* NGUYEN, ANANJEVA, ORLOV, RYBALTOVSKY & BÖHME, 2010, *Scincella devorator* (DAREVSKY, ORLOV & CUC, 2004), *Scincella doriae* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Scincella forbesora* (TAYLOR, 1937), *Scincella formosensis* (VAN DENBURGH, 1912), *Scincella gemmingeri*

(COPE, 1864), *Scincella huanrenensis* ZHAO & HUANG, 1982, *Scincella incerta* (STUART, 1940), *Scincella inconspicua* (MÜLLER, 1894), *Scincella kikaapoa* GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ, CANSECO-MÁRQUEZ & NIETO-MONTES DE OCA, 2010, *Scincella lateralis* (SAY, 1823), *Scincella macrotis* (STEINDACHNER, 1867), *Scincella melanosticta* (BOULENGER, 1887), *Scincella modesta* (GÜNTHER, 1864), *Scincella monticola* (SCHMIDT, 1925), *Scincella ochracea* (BOURRET, 1937), *Scincella potanini* (GÜNTHER, 1896), *Scincella przewalskii* (BEDRIAGA, 1912), *Scincella punctatolineata* (BOULENGER, 1893), *Scincella rara* (DAREVSKY & ORLOV, 1997), *Scincella reevesii* (GRAY, 1838), *Scincella rufocaudatus* (DAREVSKY & NGUYEN VAN SANG, 1983), *Scincella rupicola* (SMITH, 1916), *Scincella schmidti* (BARBOUR, 1927), *Scincella silvicola* (TAYLOR, 1937), *Scincella tsinlingensis* (HU & ZHAO, 1966), *Scincella vandenburghi* (SCHMIDT, 1927), *Scincella victoriana* (SHREVE, 1940), *Silvascincus murrayi* (BOULENGER, 1887), 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